

(several on two occasions), *Otenophthalmus agyrtes*, Heller, *C. bisoc-todentatus*, Kolen., *C. gracilis*, Taschb., *C. pentacanthus*, Rothschild, and *Hystriehopsylla talpæ*, Curt.

I know of no further records of beetles from the nests of other British mammals. The capture of *Oxytelus clypeonitens*, Pand., in the nest of a wood-mouse at Bradfield may point to this being the natural habitat of this rare species. Mr. Britten tells me he has often examined nests of the hedgehog, but has always drawn them blank so far as beetles are concerned, and this has been my experience.

Bradfield, Berks. :

October 11th, 1908.

A NEW *PAPILIO* FROM AFRICA.

BY THE HON. L. W. ROTHSCHILD, PH.D., F.E.S.

PAPILIO LEUCOTÆNIA, *spec. nov.*

Body sepia colour, eyes with an indistinct creamy border, the femora dirty cream colour, tibiæ and tarsi somewhat transparent with a greenish tint, the tarsi being less pale than the tibiæ; abdomen with a creamy spot on each side ventrally at the base, the ventral surface clothed with buffish creamy hairs; clasper elongate-triangular, the harpe long, somewhat shaped like a hockey stick. Antennæ more than two-thirds the length of the cell of the fore-wing.

Wings, *above*, proximally sepia colour, distally brownish-black; a straight creamy band across the disc of both wings, traversed by the thinly black veins, the band on fore-wing touching the lower angle of the cell, gradually widening posteriorly, being 8 to 10 mm. wide at the hind margin, and becoming a little broader in the centre of the hind-wing, and then narrowing again towards the abdominal margin, which it reaches close to the anal angle; the outer edge of the band on the hind-wing rounded and at the veins slightly dentate, the inner edge being quite straight and crossing the cell a little distally of the submedian vein; the disc dusted with creamy scales at the outer edge of the band of the hind-wing; fore-wing, moreover, with a small creamy subapical spot. Distal margin of fore-wing spotted and scalloped much as in *P. mackinnoni*, Sharpe (1891), but at the apex much more strongly, the subapical rounded tooth (at the 4th subcostal) distinctly projecting; the basal half of the fore-wing covered with very numerous short hairs, but there are no cottony streaks. Hind-wing very hairy in the basal half, strongly dentate, with a long spatulate tail, which is shaded with buffish scales, the apex remaining black, the two teeth situated behind the tail long, the fringe spots creamy, resembling those of *P. mackinnoni*.

Under-side: fore-wing uniformly brownish-black from the base to the band, with a creamy spot in the lower angle of the cell, the apical area mottled with pale cinnamon, creamy and blackish, there being a submarginal row of indistinct creamy spots down to the posterior angle. Hind-wing very much variegated with pale

cinnamon, blackish and creamy spots, lines and bands, the pattern very irregular, the most prominent markings being as follows :—a more or less distinct black band, a black half-moon between the costa and the cell ending in an ill-defined black cell patch, on the disc an irregular black line externally bordered with cream colour which latter forms a conspicuous spot behind the third radial vein and a hook-shaped spot behind the first median, further distad a row of cinnamon spots, of which the central ones somewhat resemble a figure 3, while the two upper ones are deeply incurved and paler, distally to these spots a brown-blackish band much shaded with grey, at the outer side of which there is a row of angle-shaped brownish-black spots, upon these follow a row of cinnamon patches centred with blackish; the tail pale cinnamon, the tip black except at the vein. The cell of the hind-wing broad and strongly rounded at the apex, the subcostal branching off farther from the base than the lower median; the precostal short, abruptly curved with a short spur on the basal side. Length of fore-wing, 55 mm.

Hab.: Rugose Forest, east of the south end of Lake Kivu, German East Africa, 2100–2300 m. Two males obtained by Herr R. Grauer in December, 1907.

This species has no very near ally, combining some characters of *P. mackinnoni* and *hornimani*, with characters of *P. phorcas*.

The Museum, Tring:

October, 1908.

YPONOMEUTA RORELLUS, HB., IN BRITAIN.

BY EUSTACE R. BANKES, M.A., F.E.S.

This species was included among the British *Lepidoptera* by some of our older authors, including Haworth, Stephens, and W. Wood, but, since it eventually turned out that the individuals, to which they had applied the name, were merely forms of *Yponomeuta padellus*, L., and no evidence of the occurrence of the true *rorellus* in Britain was forthcoming, it disappeared from our lists more than half a century ago, and has never been reinstated therein. I have much satisfaction, therefore, in now claiming for it a place as a British insect, and in being able to prove that it is fully entitled thereto.

On July 26th, 1895, I took a nice example (not then identified) of *Y. rorellus* in a remote part of the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset, and about ten days previously Mr. A. C. Vine observed many, in fine condition, at rest on a wall near Brighton, but thinking them referable to one of our common species, he only captured two individuals, just for the sake of comparison. Noticing, however, subsequently that these differed from all his other representatives of the genus, he finally consulted me about them, and a search for further material